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PCT Applicant's Guide - Volume II - National Chapter - US

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CONCERNING A FIL				ING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371	U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 CFR 1.5)				
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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.				INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED				
PCT FR00/01626				June 13, 2000	6/14/1999				
TITI	TITLE OF INVENTION FOLLOW HOLD DELIVERYING AND IN DARTICLE AD CADIN AID IN AIDCDAFT. LITTLITY								
	EQUIPMENT FOR PURIFYING AIR, IN PARTICULAR CABIN AIR IN AIRCRAFT - UTILITY								
	APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US Jean-Loup Bernard; Pascal Contini; Thierry Mantel								
Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:									
١	i. ∑			f items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371	-				
	2. E		This is a SECOND or SUBSEQUENT submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.						
	3. C		This express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b)) and PCT articles 22 and 39(1).						
	<i>у</i> . Ц								
	. X	4	A proper Demand for Internation	onal Preliminary Examination was made by the 19	Ith month from the earliest claimed priority date.				
	5. D	₫	A copy of the International App	plication as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).					
en An			a. X is transmitted herewith	(required only if not transmitted by the Internation	onal Bureau).				
Me Men			b. has been transmitted b	y the International Bureau.					
Same			c. is not required, as the	application was filed in the United States Receivi	ng Office (RO/US).				
Bandi	6. 🛚	a	_	al Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)					
g				he International Application under PCT Article 1					
2				n (required only if not transmitted by the Internation					
gg			b. have been transmitted by the International Bureau.						
Ē			c. have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.						
			d. have not been made an	nd will not be made.					
	8. E	٦	A translation of the amendmen	ts to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C.	.371(c)(3)).				
Į.	9. [$\bar{\Box}$	An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).						
	10. [_	A translation of the annexes to	the International Preliminary Examination Report	rt under PCT Article 36				
			(35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).						
	[tem:	s 1	1. to 16. below concern	document(s) or information included:					
	11.	_		tement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.					
	12.		with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.						
	13. [3. A FIRST preliminary amendment.							
			A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment.						
1	14.		A subsequent specification.						
	15. [A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.						
	16.	X	Other items or information:						
Ī			copy of the Form PCT/IE	3 301 & 304; formal drawing; request of f	iling; request for priority				
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CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE					
Total claims	20 - 20 =	0	X \$18.00	\$	0.00			
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A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed. c. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any								
overpayment to Deposit Account No. <u>022666</u> . A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.								
NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.								
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	okoloff, Taylor & Z		Eric S. Hyman					
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EQUIPMENT FOR PURIFYING AIR, IN PARTICULAR CABIN AIR IN AIRCRAFT

The present invention relates in general to apparatus for treating air, in particular the air in aircraft cabins.

The quality of air in an aircraft cabin is a problem that involves numerous parameters. Thus, the air must comply with maximum acceptable concentrations both for microparticles and for microorganisms, so as to ensure that the air is well tolerated by human beings.

Furthermore, mainly for reasons of comfort, it is desirable for its relative humidity and its odoriferous molecular content to be situated at "comfort" values.

Conventional equipment for treating cabin air comprises apparatus for mixing air that has been recycled from the cabin with new air taken from outside the aircraft, the air being filtered with a conventional particle filter.

That conventional approach gives rise to several problems:

· firstly, a particle filter is very poorly suited to purifying air containing various forms of microorganism; thus, the air recycled from the cabin is purified essentially only from the particle point of view and it is reinjected into the cabin without the microorganisms contained therein being eliminated to any significant extent; furthermore, those microorganisms which are indeed stopped by the filter proliferate thereon, taking nourishment from the various particles that the filter stops; it is also known that such a particle filter is unsuitable for stopping virus type microorganisms; finally, it should be observed that odoriferous molecules (cooking odors, kerosene odors, human odors, etc.) are not stopped by such a filter;

· secondly, it is necessary to replace the filter in extremely regular manner;

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the aircraft (and in practice air which is already relatively hot and taken from the aircraft engines) leading directly to a loss of engine power; as an example, renewing cabin air to the extent of 25% typically gives rise to a loss of engine power of about 1%; it will be understood that this goes specifically against recent trends of achieving the maximum possible savings in terms of aircraft consumption; and

• finally, the fact that a large proportion of cabin air is renewed presents the drawback of delivering air into the cabin that is extremely dry; typically, air taken from the outside has relative humidity in the vicinity of 5%, whereas the comfort threshold is situated at about 40%.

To resolve this last problem, it is known to associate the cabin air treatment equipment with a humidifier, however the other problems are not resolved; on the contrary, adding water to the air for treatment can encourage the development of certain microorganisms.

Another known solution consists in causing the air taken from the cabin for recycling purposes to pass over silica gel; the air that has been dried in this way is delivered to the lining zones of the aircraft to reduce condensation phenomena therein, and the recovered water is used for humidifying new air. This likewise gives rise to problems of bacteria proliferating, given that silica gel constitutes a good medium for such proliferation.

Finally, it is known that air treatment apparatus including a particle filter can be associated with an activated carbon filter which stops microorganisms and odoriferous molecules better; however that gives rise to new problems: firstly, the head losses in the air treatment circuit are significantly increased, thus making it necessary to use more powerful air-circulation fans with an undesirable increase in energy consumption

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on board the aircraft; secondly the effectiveness of such an activated carbon filter is very limited in time, so it needs to be changed on practically every stopover; and finally such carbon filters are known to constitute excellent media for bacterial proliferation; for these reasons, such carbon filters are practically never used.

The present invention seeks to mitigate those limitations in the state of the art and to propose cabin air treatment equipment:

- which is effective, in particular presenting remanent action;
 - \cdot whose energy consumption remains moderate; and finally
 - which makes it possible to obtain relative humidity in so-called "comfort" ranges, without it being necessary to provide a special humidifier.

Thus, the present invention provides equipment for purifying air, in particular aircraft cabin air, the equipment being characterized in that it comprises means for injecting a spray of water laden with nascent oxygen into the air to be purified.

Other preferred but non-limiting features of the equipment of the present invention are as follows:

- the equipment further comprises a particle filter interposed on the path of the air to be treated;
 - · the particle filter includes adsorption means;
- the means for injecting a spray of water laden with nascent oxygen comprise a source of mineralized water and an activator in which the mineralized water is put into contact with a metallic catalyst of suitable purity;
- \cdot the metallic catalyst is a precious metal such as silver;
- the metallic catalyst is provided on a medium
 having large specific surface area;

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 the source of mineralized water comprises a supply of water that is mineralized little or not at all, and a mineralization reactor;

- for use in an aircraft having at least one engine with an associated compressor, the water supply is fed from condensates coming from said compressor;
- the means for injecting a spray of water laden with nascent oxygen further comprise a mixing chamber receiving both the air to be treated and the water laden in nascent oxygen from the activator;
- \cdot the particle filter can be located downstream or upstream from the mixing chamber; and
- $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$ the equipment further comprises means for mixing the purified air with new air.

Other features, objects and advantages of the present invention will appear more clearly on reading the following detailed description of a preferred embodiment thereof, given by way of non-limiting example and made with reference to the accompanying drawing, in which the sole figure is a block diagram of cabin air treatment equipment of the present invention.

This installation comprises a supply of water 10 which advantageously contains water taken from the condensates of the compressors associated with the engines of the aircraft. In general, this condensation water is poor in minerals.

The water contained in this supply is conveyed by a pipe C1 to a mineralization reactor 20 for increasing the mineral content of the incoming water. By way of example, this reactor can be constituted by a cartridge possessing an inlet for water to be mineralized and an outlet for mineralized water, and containing an inorganic compound in oxygenized form, e.g. calcium carbonate.

The equipment further comprises an activator 30 having an inlet connected to the outlet of the reactor 20 by a pipe C2. This activator is preferably constituted by a catalytic cartridge such as a folded cartridge based

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on activated carbon cloth, on which a layer of catalyst has been deposited. The catalyst is preferably constituted by metallic silver of suitable purity, or by some other precious metal.

In this activator, the inorganic salt contained in the water reacts with the catalyst to form nascent oxygen, in particular molecules of ${\rm O_3}$, of ${\rm O_2}^-$, ${\rm OH^-}$, etc.

For further details about how to implement such an activator, reference can be made to the article "Carbon, Vol. 36, Nos. 1-2, pp. 61-65, 1998".

The outlet from the activator 30 is connected by a pipe C3 to a first inlet of a mixing chamber 40. Another inlet to said chamber 40 receives, via a pipe C4, air for treatment that had been taken from the aircraft cabin.

This mixing chamber operates, for example, on the principle of a Venturi mixer, and serves to spray into the air to be treated water containing nascent oxygen of the kind generated at the outlet from the activator 30.

This nascent oxygen is strongly oxidizing and is therefore distributed in generally uniform manner throughout the air that is delivered to the cabin, and as a result organic compounds (odors, microorganisms, ...) present in the recycled air are progressively oxidized over time, thereby causing them to be destroyed.

The outlet from the mixing chamber is connected by a pipe C5 to the inlet of a particle filter 50 of conventional type. Optionally, the filter can also perform an adsorption function, e.g. by incorporating activated carbon cloth.

At the outlet from the filter 50, the air is delivered to the cabin via a pipe C6.

It will be understood that by means of such equipment, a spray of water containing nascent oxygen is introduced into the air for recycling, and the action of the nascent oxygen can take place progressively, and thus with excellent efficiency.

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In particular, initial oxidation reactions on compounds to be destroyed will take place as soon as the mixture is formed, and thereafter also in the pipes C5 and C6, and finally they continue in the cabin. This thus constitutes remanent action that is particularly effective.

In addition, the nascent oxygen present in the mixture reaching the filter 50 also has the power of destroying compounds that have previously accumulated in the filter, and thus of avoiding any proliferation of microorganisms on the surface of the filter.

It should be observed at this point that any viruses, bacteria, and microbes contained in the air to be treated in the filter 50 are destroyed without releasing endotoxins, and this is particularly advantageously.

It would also be observed that because water is introduced into the air to be treated, it is easy to maintain the humidity of this air at a comfortable level.

Naturally, the equipment further comprises appropriate devices both for circulating the air to be treated (a suction fan or a blower) and for circulating water upstream or downstream from the reactor 20 or the activator 30 (a pump).

In addition, the person skilled in the art knows how to apply numerous variants or modifications to the present invention.

In particular, the present invention can be implemented together with apparatus for delivering a fraction of new air. Under such circumstances, the new air is mixed with the recycled air at a point that is preferably downstream from the filter 50.

Furthermore, the catalyst provided in the activator 30 can be provided on any medium that has sufficient specific surface area, such as silica, alumina, a clay, or a zeolite.

The invention is applicable not only to treating aircraft cabin air, but more generally in any other domain such as that of clean environments for the food industry, in hospitals, the field of conditioning air in buildings of all kinds,

CLAIMS

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- 1/ Equipment for purifying air, in particular aircraft cabin air, the equipment being characterized in that it comprises means (10, 20, 30, 40) for injecting a spray of water laden with nascent oxygen into the air to be purified.
- 2/ Equipment according to claim 1, characterized in that
 it further comprises a particle filter (50) interposed on
 10 the path of the air to be treated.
 - 3/ Equipment according to claim 2, characterized in that the particle filter (50) includes adsorption means.
- 15 4/ Equipment according to any one of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that the means for injecting a spray of water laden with nascent oxygen comprise a source of mineralized water (10, 20) and an activator (30) in which the mineralized water is put into contact with a metallic catalyst of suitable purity.
 - 5/ Equipment according to claim 4, characterized in that the metallic catalyst is a precious metal such as silver.
- 25 6/ Equipment according to claim 5, characterized in that the metallic catalyst is provided on a medium having large specific surface area.
- 7/ Equipment according to any one of claims 4 to 6, 30 characterized in that the source of mineralized water comprises a supply (10) of water that is mineralized little or not at all, and a mineralization reactor (20).
- 8/ Equipment according to claim 7, used in an aircraft
 having at least one engine with an associated compressor,
 characterized in that the water supply (10) is fed from
 condensates coming from said compressor.

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9/ Equipment according to any one of claims 4 to 8, characterized in that the means for injecting a spray of water laden with nascent oxygen further comprise a mixing chamber (40) receiving both the air to be treated and the water laden in nascent oxygen from the activator (30).

10/ Equipment according to claim 2 or 3, taken in combination with claim 7, characterized in that the particle filter (50) is located downstream from the mixing chamber.

11/ Equipment according to claim 2 or 3, taken in combination with claim 7, characterized in that the particle filter (50) is located upstream from the mixing chamber.

12/ Equipment according to any preceding claim, characterized in that it further comprises means for mixing the purified air with new air.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Art Group:

Examiner:

In re the Application of:

JEAN-LOUP BERNARD, ET AL.

Application No.:

Filed:

For:

EQUIPMENT FOR PURIFYING AIR, IN

PARTICULAR CABIN AIR IN

AIRCRAFT - UTILITY

Assistant Commissioner for Patents Washington, D.C. 20231

TRANSMITTAL OF FORMAL DRAWINGS

Sir:

Enclosed herewith for filing in the above-identified U.S. Patent Application are the formal drawings, 1 sheet including 1 Figure. Applicant hereby authorizes any additional extension or petition fees under 37 C.F.R. §1.17 or credit for any overpayment to our Deposit Account No. 02-2666. A copy of the Fee Transmittal sheet is enclosed.

Respectfully submitted,

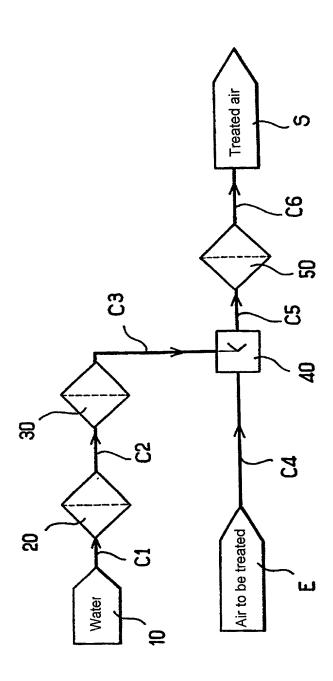
BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAFMAN

Dated: February 14, 2001

Eric S. Hyman, Reg. No. 30,139

12400 Wilshire Blvd., 7th Floor Los Angeles, California 90025 Telephone: (310) 207-3800

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of: Jean-Loup BERNARD Pascal CONTINI Thierry MANTEL

Serial No:

Filed:

For: EQUIPMENT FOR PURIFYING AIR, IN PARTICULAR CABIN AIR IN

AIRCRAFT

DECLARATION

I, Andrew Scott Marland, of 35, avenue Chevreul, 92270 BOIS COLOMBES, France, declare that I am well acquainted with the English and French languages and that the attached translation of the French language PCT international application, Serial No. PCT/FR00/01626 is a true and faithful translation of that document.

All statements made herein are to my own knowledge true, and all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further, these statements are made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any document or any registration resulting therefrom.

Date: January 30, 2001

Andrew Scott Marland

PCT/FR00/01626 (Application Serial No.)

13.06.2000 (Filing Date)

Pending

(Status - patented, pending, abandoned)

(Application Senal No.)

(Filing Date)

(Status - patented, pending, abandoned)

(Application Senal No.)

(Filing Date)

(Status - patented, pending, abandoned)

I hereby appoint BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAFMAN, a firm including :

Keith G. Askoff, Reg. No. 33,828; Aloysius T.C. AuYeung, Reg. No. 35,432; Bradley J. Bereznak, Reg. No. 33,474, Michael A. Bernadicou, Reg. No. 35,934; Roger W. Blakely, Jr.; Reg. No. 25,831, Timothy R. Croll, Reg. No. 36,771; Daniel M. De Vos, Reg. No. 37-813; Scott A. Griffin, Reg. No. 38,167; Stephen D. Gross, Reg. No. 31 020: David R. Halvorson, Reg. No. 33.395; Michael D. Hartogs, Reg. No. 36,547; Brian D. Hickman, Reg. No. 35,894; George W. Hoover II, Reg. No. 32,992; Paul H. Hostmann, Reg. No. 36,167; Eric S. Hyman, Reg. No. 30,139; Dag H. Johansen, Reg. No. 36,172; Stephen L. King, Reg. No. 19,180; Joseph T. Lin, Reg. No. 38,225: Michael J. Mallie, Reg. No. 36,591; James D. McFarland, Reg. No. 32,544; Anthony C. Murabito, Reg. No. 35,295; Kimberley G. Nobles, Reg. No. 38,255; Ronald W. Reagin, Reg. No. 20,340; Kent R. Richardson, Reg. No. P-39,443; James H. Salter, Reg. No. 35,668; William W. Schaal, Reg. No. P-39.018; James C. Sheller, Reg. No. 31,195; Edward W. Scott IV, Reg. No. 36,000; Maria E. Sobrino, Reg. No. 31,639; Stanley W. Sokoloff, Reg. No. 25,128; Allan T. Sponseller, Reg. No. -38,318; John C. Stattler, Reg. No. 36,285; Edwin H. Taylor, Reg. No. 25,129; Lester J. Vincent, Reg. No. 31,460; Ben J. Yorks, Reg. No. 33,609: and Norman Zafman, Reg. No. 26,250; my attorneys; and William D. Davis, Reg. No. 38,428; Gary B. Goates, Reg. No. 35,159; Soyeon P. Laub, Reg. No. P-39,266; Thomas X. Li, Reg. No. 37,079; and Edwin A. Sloane, Reg. No. 34,728; my patent agents, with offices located at 12400 Wilshires Boulevard, 7th Floor, Los Angeles, California 90025, telephone (310) 207-3800, with full power of substitution and revocation, to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected herewith.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Full Name of Sole/First Inventor: BERNARD Jean-Loup

Inventor's Signature:

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Date: February 19, 2001

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Date: February 19, 2001

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Inventor's Signature:

Residence: ISLE / FRANCE (City, State)

Date: February 19, 2001

Citizenship: France

(Country)

Post Office Address: 5 avenue de Mérignac, 87170 Isle / France



Our ref.: 15675.P349

DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR PATENT APPLICATION

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below, next to my name,

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

EQUIPMENT FOR PYRIFYING AIR, IN PARTICULAR CABIN AIR IN AIRCRAFT

the specification of which

is attached hereto was filed on June 13, 2000
Application Serial No. PCT FR00/01626
And was amended on (if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above. I do not know and do not believe that the same was ever known or used in the United States of America before my invention thereof, or patented or described in any printed publication in any country before my invention thereof or more than one year prior to this application, that the same was not in public use or on sale in the United States of America more than one year prior to this application, and that the invention has not been patented or made the subject of an inventor's certificate issued before the date of this application in any country foreign to the United States of America on an application filed by me or my legal representatives or assigns more than twelve months prior to this application.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56(a).

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, Section 199, of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor(s) certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Prior Foreign Application(s) Priority C						
99 07488 (Number)	FRANCE (Country)	14.06.1999 (Day/Month/Year Filed)	XX Yes	No		
(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)	Yes	No		
(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)	Yes	No		

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, Section 120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, Section 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.